(c) whether in spite of the above, Government in September, 1995 again asked for another two months' time to finalise its views; and

(d) the total investment envisaged in revival plan in March, 1995 and the reason for Government's delay in taking decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since the revival scheme of RBL was under consideration of the Government, extension of time was sought. The total investment envisaged in revival plan of RBL prepared by OA was Rs. 400.41 lakh. Additional time was required by the Government as the revival report had to be thoroughly examined and comments of other concerned Ministries had to be obtained.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सीय सुविधाएं

415. **श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को कोई चिकित्सीय सुविधाएं और भत्ते उपलब्ध करा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री ए० आर० अन्तुले): (क) और (ख), सेवानिवृत्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को कोई चिकित्सा भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है। बहरहाल, सेवा निवृत्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अंतर्गत कवर क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं। तथापि केन्द्रीय सरकार के वे पेंशनर जो केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अंतर्गत कवर क्षेत्रों में नहीं रहते, वे निर्धारित अंशदान को अदायगी पर शहर के निकटतम केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय से केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना कार्ड प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

सेवानिवृत्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के वे कर्मचारी जो गैर-केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं उन्हें चिकित्सा सुविधाएं/चिकित्सा भत्ता देने संबंधी प्रश्न पांचवें वेतन आयोग के विचाराधीन है। उनकी सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा है।

Nuclear technology

416. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY:
SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Pioneer" of the 10th October, 1995 to the effect that Vice-Admiral K. K. Nayyar has called upon the Union Government to take into account all aspects of nuclear technology which have a bearing on the people directly and also globally because of the perceptions of the other countries; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND DEPTT. OF DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) India has an extensive nuclear programme which is geared towards peaceful purposes. However, the security situation of India remains under review in the light of developments in the region and Government takes all measures necessary to cope with any threat that may be posed to the security of the nation.

Disparity in pension of officers

417. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:
SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide disparity between the pension rates

of pre-1986 and post 1986 retirees, particularly for officers;

(b) if so, what are the details of pre and post-1986 pension of the officers; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the demand for parity in pension depending on rank and years of service, irrespective of the date of retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND DEPTT. OF DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Prior to 1.1.1986, pension of Armed Forces Personnel was calculated as per the following rates/slab systems:—

Average emoluments	Rate of pension
First Rs. 1000/-	50%
Next Rs. 500/-	45%
For the balance emoluments	40%

The pension rate/formula was revised w.e.f. 1.1.1986 on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. Now, pension of Armed Forces officers and personnel below officer rank retiring on or after 1.1.86 is calculated at the rate of 50% of the average emoluments reckonable for pension. The revised pension rate/formula of 50% was made applicable to the pensioners who retired prior to 1.1.86. The pension of these pre—1986 pensioners was re-calculated and consolidated w.e.f. 1.1.86 after allowing the benefits of 50% formula. Hence, there is no disparity in the pension rates of pre and post 86 Defence pensioners.

There has been some disparity in the amount of pension of persons retired at various points of time The disparity is due to the fact that the pension is linked to the pay drawn at the time of retirement and the length of qualifying service rendered by the individual. For reducing disparity in pension of pre and post 1986 pensioners, the pension of pre 1.1.86 defence pensioners was consolidated by recalculating their pension by applying 50 percent formula and merging dearness relief upto CPI 608. They have also been granted One Time Increase in pension.

Government has since appointed the Fifth Central Pay Commission and the terms of reference of the Commission inter-alia include examination of the existing pension structure and to suggest improvements in the pension and other retirement benefits of Central Government employees including the Armed Forces personnel.

Impact of transplantation of Human Organs Act

418. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:
SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the anactment of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act has failed to curb human organ trade and the sale of human organs such as kidneys cornea etc. continues to flourish across the country; and

(b) if not, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): (a) and (b) The Transplantation of Human Organs Act was brought into force with effect from 4.2.1995 in the States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra and all the Union Territories. All the other States' Governments were requested to consider the adoption of the said Act. The State Governments of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal have since adopted the said Act. An Act on similar lines as the said Central Act has been enacted, namely, the A.P. Transplantation of Human Organs Act.,